

Some Results of a Study of the PbO -  
 $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  -  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  System

85888

S/048/60/024/011/024/036  
B006/B060

piezoelectric moduli were measured. These were found to be highest at 4 and 5 mole%, small below, and no piezoelectric effect at all was found at 7 and 10 mole%. The results of 4 mole% specimens:

$d_{31} = 0.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$  CGSE,  $\epsilon = 480$ ,  $\tan \delta = 1.1\%$ , resistivity:  $1.8 \cdot 10^{12}$  ohm.cm,  
Curie point  $> 450^\circ\text{C}$ . Fig. 1 shows  $\epsilon(t)$  for specimens with 0.5, 1, and 4 mole%  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ . The  $\epsilon$  peaks are around  $500^\circ\text{C}$ , and the specimen with 0.5 mole% has the highest maximum. Fig. 2 shows  $\epsilon$ ,  $d_{31}$ , and  $\tan \delta$  as a temperature function up to  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for the specimen with 4 mole%  $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ . All quantities increase with temperature. X-ray structural analyses were made by Ye. M. Mikhaylova on  $\text{PbO} - \text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{PbO} - \text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 - \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$ . It was found in the former case that the specimens were multiphase and in the main contained the  $3\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  phase. An introduction of neodymium led to the formation of a restricted solid solution with face-centered cubic lattice. Nd led to an improvement of the phase composition and to a decrease of the non-ferroelectric phase. The heat treatment gave rise

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Some Results of a Study of the PbO -  
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to a transition of the face-centered cubic lattice into a rhombic lattice. The likewise established  $\text{PbO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3$  compound resembles the corresponding cerium compound as to its properties. A thermographic analysis was carried out by I. A. Gay at the GIEKI, relative results being shown in Fig. 3. There are 3 figures and 12 references: 5 Soviet and 7 US.

✓

Card 3/3

85889

9.2180 (3203, 1162)  
24.7300 (1043, 1160)

S/048/60/024/011/025/036  
B006/B060

AUTHORS: Smazhevskaya, Ye. G. and Rivkin, V. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Small Concentrations of Different Elements on  
the Properties of a Solid  $(\text{Pb}_{0.57}, \text{Ba}_{0.43})\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$  Solution

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960,  
Vol. 24, No. 11, pp. 1398-1400

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the Third Conference on Ferroelectricity which took place in Moscow from January 25 to 30, 1960. The authors studied 11 series of niobium pentoxide specimens which contained the following impurities:  $\text{Ti}^{4+}$  from 0.06 - 0.6%;  $\text{Si}^{4+}$  from 0.06 - 0.12%;  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  from 0.08 - 0.4%;  $\text{F}^-$  from 0.1 - 0.25%;  $\text{Ta}^{5+}$  from 0.15 - 0.9%, and  $\text{Na}^+$  from 0.03 - 0.3%, and  $\text{K}^+$  from 0.13 - 1.8% (all data in percent by weight). The dielectric constant ranged between 700 and 2000, the piezoelectric modulus  $d_{31}$  between 0.5 and  $3.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$  CGSE. The effects of all these elements upon the

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The Effect of Small Concentrations of  
Different Elements on the Properties of a  
Solid  $(\text{Pb}_{0.57}, \text{Ba}_{0.43})\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$  Solution

S/048/60/024/011/025/036  
B006/B060

piezoelectric properties of the solid  $(\text{Pb}, \text{Ba})\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_6$  solution were investigated. The solution examined had a Curie point near  $250^\circ\text{C}$ . The piezoelectric properties were found to depend not only on type and concentration of the impurity, but also on the end temperature of the heat treatment. The investigation results are compiled in a Table, where the mean values from measurements on three specimens are indicated for each case. The effects of the concentrations of the various impurities on  $d_{31}$  and  $\epsilon$  are graphically illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Legend to the Table: 1) No. of the specimen; 2) element introduced,  
3) control compound, 4) impurity concentration (% by weight); 5)  $\epsilon$  at  
800 cps and  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ; 6)  $\tan \delta$ , 7)  $d_{31} \cdot 10^6$  CGSE at  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , 8) temperature of  
the heat treatment,  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

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85899

9.2550  
9.2186 (3203)

S/048/60/024/011/036/036  
B006/B060

AUTHORS: Bronnikova, Ye. G., Larionov, I. M.,  
Mileykovskaya, N. D., Smazhevskaya, Ye. G., and  
Glozman, I. A.

TITLE: The Use of Piezoelectric Ceramic Materials From Solid  
Solutions of Lead- and Barium Metaniobates in Wide-band  
Filter Systems ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,  
1960, Vol. 24, No. 11, pp. 1440 - 1442

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the Third Conference on Ferroelectricity which took place in Moscow from January 25 to 30, 1960. Of late, ferroelectric materials developed on barium titanate basis have been used as resonators in piezoelectric filters. These materials have a great durability and a high thermal stability; therefore, they are well suited for piezoceramic resonators. Their use in wide-band filters offers a number of advantages. In the USSR, the most widely developed piezoceramic materials are solid

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The Use of Piezoelectric Ceramic  
Materials From Solid Solutions of  
Lead- and Barium Metaniobates in Wide-band  
Filter Systems

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B006/B060

solutions from lead- and barium niobates of the type KNb<sub>6</sub>C (KNBS) with different lead- and barium contents KNb<sub>6</sub>C 40/60, (KNBS 40/60), KNb<sub>6</sub>C 45/55 (KNBS 45/55), and others. Some characteristic values relative to the first-mentioned type are compared with the American type PZT-6 in a table. The following data are given concerning the KNBS 40/60 disc resonators:

$\epsilon = 1200$ , mechanical quality factor 400 - 800, ageing: 0.3%, resonant frequency: 450 kc, dynamic capacity: 33  $\mu\text{F}$ , static capacity: 410  $\mu\text{F}$ , resistance: 20 - 40 ohms, quality factor: 500 - 300, dynamic inductivity: 4 millihenries. Although KNBS resonators have lower durability and thermal stability than PZT-6 piezoceramics, they are still usable in wide-band filters. For intermediate-frequency filters in radio receivers a pass band of 7 - 11 kc (3-db level) is required for minimum attenuation in the rejection band of 45 - 60 db, rectangularity coefficient  $\approx 2$ , permissible pass band shift at a temperature change from 10 to 70°C:  $\pm 1$ kc. The authors worked out such filters by

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The Use of Piezoelectric Ceramic Materials From Solid Solutions of Lead and Barium Metaniobates in Wide-band Filter Systems

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B006/B060

making use of KNBS ceramics. A filter section consists of two resonators, connected in the manner shown in Fig. 1. In order to meet the demands made on the filter, it is of advantage to use disc resonators with radial vibrations. These discs are 5.8 mm in diameter and 0.3, 0.6, and 1.2 mm or 0.6 and 1.2 mm thick, with the electrodes covering the whole or half of the disc surface, respectively. Both plane and cylindrical 4- and 8-resonator filters were prepared whose outside view is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 2 shows an attenuation characteristic of an 8-resonator filter. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 US.

Card: 3/4

FEDULOV, S.A.; VENEVTSOV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.; SMAZHEVSKAYA, Ye.G.

X-ray and electric investigation of solid solutions in the system  
 $PbTiO_3 - SrSnO_3$ . Fiz. tver. tela 3 no. 3:959-963 Mr '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)  
(Lead titanate) (Strontium stannate) (Solutions, Solid)

15 7450  
24.7200(1144,1160)

P651  
S/070/61/006/005/009/011  
EO32/E114

AUTHORS: Fedilov, S.A., Venevtsev, Yu.N., Zhdanov, G.S., and Smazhevskaya, Ye.G.

TITLE: High-temperature X-ray and thermographic studies of bismuth ferrite

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.5, pp. 795-796

TEXT: In previous papers, Ref.1 (I.S. Rez. Tezisy dokl. Tret'ego soveshchaniya po segnetoelektricheskym "Abstracts of the Third Conference on Ferroelectrics", Izd-vo AN SSSR, p.51, 1960) and Ref.2 (Yu.N. Venevtsev, G.S. Zhdanov, S.P. Solov'yev, Ye.V. Bezus, V.V. Ivanova, S.A. Fedilov, A.G. Kapshev, Kristallografiya, Vol.5, 4, 620, 1960) the present authors et al. reported the existence of the compound  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  with perovskite type structure and suggested that this compound is a ferroelectric having a higher Curie temperature than lead titanate. The Curie temperature of  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  and also of the solid solutions belonging to the system  $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-BiFeO}_3$  cannot be determined from dielectric measurements owing to the high conductivity of the specimens. The present authors have therefore carried out high

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High-temperature X-ray and . . . .

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E032/E114

temperature X-ray and thermographic studies of  $\text{BiFeO}_3$ . Specimens were prepared from a mixture of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  by heating them to 800 °C for one hour and subsequently repeating this process. The X-ray photographs were obtained with copper radiation and the  $2^{\circ}\text{K}\Delta-114$  (VRKD-114) camera (designed at the Physicochemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov). The synthesized specimens consisted of a single phase and had a rhombohedral distorted cell of the perovskite type with  $a = 3.963 \text{ \AA}$  and  $\alpha = 89^\circ 24'$ . The latter is in agreement with the results reported in Ref. 2 (room temperature). Fig. 1 shows the variation of  $a$  and  $\alpha$  with temperature. Analysis of the X-ray photographs obtained led to the conclusion that at 700 °C the  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  began to decompose and weak lines belonging to a second phase appeared. The decomposition is an irreversible process. The thermographic study was carried out with the aid of the  $\text{YKTA}-58$  (UKTA-58) apparatus. Fig. 2 shows the thermogram obtained for  $\text{BiFeO}_3$ . It follows from the form of the differential curve ( $\Delta$ ), the contraction curve ( $\Upsilon$ ) and the weight-loss curve ( $\Theta$ ) that up to about 850 °C no phase transformations occur in the specimen. In the temperature ranges

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High-temperature X-ray and ....

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E032/E114

875-930 °C, 970-1030 °C and 1030-1090 °C endothermic effects were observed and there was an appreciable contraction of the specimen which became noticeable immediately after the endothermic effect near 875-930 °C. It is concluded that the Curie temperature of  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  should be greater than or equal to 850 °C.  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  can therefore be used as a basis for ferroelectric solid solutions with high Curie temperatures. In addition, this substance will be useful in the development of materials which have both magnetic and ferroelectric properties. Acknowledgments are expressed to V.I. Rivkin and Yu.M. Toropov for assistance in the thermographic studies.

There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova  
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1961

Card 3/4

S/070/62/007/001/007/022  
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Fedulov, S.A., Venevtsev, Yu.N., Zhdanov, G.S.,  
Smazhevskaya, Ye.G., Rez, I.S.

TITLE: X-ray and electrical studies of the system  
 $\text{PbTiO}_3\text{-BiFeO}_3$

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.1, 1962, 77-83

TEXT: X-ray powder photographs were taken at various temperatures up to about 800°C of specimens from the  $\text{BiFeO}_3\text{-PbTiO}_3$  system and measurements were made of dielectric constant and electrical conductivity. Fig.1 shows the change in cell dimensions with composition, wt.%; Fig.7 shows the phase diagram. The rhombohedral phase near the composition  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  has an exceptionally high Curie point, about 850°C, which is near its incongruent m.p. At lower concentrations of  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  (65%) before the transition from tetragonal to rhombohedral, the tetragonal phase reaches a c/a ratio of 1.17, which is exceptionally high. As a base for ferroelectric structure,  $\text{BiFeO}_3$  has wide possibilities and may lead to technical materials with both ferroelectric and ferromagnetic properties. There are 7 figures.

~~Case 72~~

*Physical-chemical and technical  
properties of the system*

ZHISLIN, S.G.; SMAZHNOVA, N.A.

Methods for biochemical determination of adrenergic substances and  
choline. *Vop.med.khim.* 4:97-106 '52. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(CHOLINE) (SYMPATHIN) (ADRENALIN)  
(CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL--QUANTITATIVE)

ZHISLIN, S. G.; ~~EMAZHOVA, N. A.~~

Hypertensive crisis and condition of mediatory systems.  
Tr. Akad. med. nauk USSR. Vol. 20:27-41 1952. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- A. L. Myasnikov,  
Active Member Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Academy of  
Medical Sciences USSR.

DENISOVA, Ye.A.; RATNER, N.A.; SMAZHNOVA, N.A.

Treatment of crises in hypertension. Trudy AMN SSSR 25:28-42 '53.  
(HYPERTENSION)  
(CRISES AND CRITICAL DAYS (PATHOLOGY))  
(MLRA 8:8)

SMAZHOVA, N.A.

The histamine and histaminase content of blood in hypertensive diseases. E. P. Stepanyan, N. A. Smazhnova, and A. P. Edanova (Therap. Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Klin. Med.* 33, No. 9, 28-30 (1958).—The serum histaminase of normal persons is from 3 to 5 (expressed as  $\gamma$  histamine disappearing)/100 cc., average 4.28. In hypertension the amount depends upon the stage of the disease, 8-9 (I stage), 2-5 (II) and 6-16 (III). The histamine level is lower in I and III and higher in II. The low histaminase is due to the repressive action of the high histamine concentration. The high histamine concentration is not affected by injection of Dimedrol, an antihistamine. This suggests the ability of the organism to react with increase of depressor factors, of which histamine is one, to the harmful effect of the pressor factors. The suggestion is strengthened by the complete absence of histamine in malignant hypertension when the defensive mechanism is rendered ineffective. Technique for determination of histaminase: 2 cc. of serum, 0.6 cc. of phosphate buffer (pH 7.2), 0.1 cc. histamine HCl (60  $\gamma$ ), 0.3 cc. indigodisulfonate (20 mg./50 cc.) and 1 drop of octyl alcohol are put into a stoppered flask with two outlet tubes. After oxygen has been passed for 8 minutes the flask is shaken in a constant temperature 38°-water bath for 4 hours and left for another 20 hours. Doprotrinization follows by adding equal volume of 10%  $CCl_4COOH$  along with 0.36 cc. of acetone to decrease absorption of dye on the proteins. The flask is shaken for 10 minutes and the con-

1  
20

(3)

(c) (1)

*Other histamine and... 2/2*

agents filtered. A blank is prepared containing all the reagents used in the test with the exception of histamine, and 0.7 cc. instead of 0.6 cc. of the phosphate buffer. The color is read in a photocolorimeter and compared with standard solutions of histamine. The larger the amount of histamine the fainter the color intensity. Histamine was determined chromatographically and colorimetrically. A chromatogram was obtained after 16 hours. Butyl alcohol saturated with 10% NH<sub>3</sub> was used as solvent. After drying the paper strip was saturated with a solution prepared in the following way. To 100 cc. of 0.125% para-bromaniline in 0.1N HCl are added 10 cc. of 0.1% NaNO<sub>2</sub>, then 10 cc. of 20% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

A. S. Mirkin

RATNER, N.A.; DENISOVA, Ye.A.; SMAZHNOVA, N.A.

[Crisis in hypertension] Gipertonichekie krizy. Moskva, Medgiz,  
1958. 135 p.  
(HYPERTENSION)

MENTOVA, V.N.; SAMOYLOVA, Z.T.; SNAZHNOVA, N.A.

Hypotensive and adrenolytic action of sympatholytin. Trudy  
Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:149-156 '58.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut terapii AMN SSSR. Direktor instituta prof. A.L.  
Myasnikov.

(SYMPATHOLYTICS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0

~~SECRET~~, 1960, Sov. Acad. Sci. — (cited) "Proposed administrative reorganization," April 1960, 15 pp. (Second to soon state general Institute in the following) (A.I., D-3, 11a)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0"

SMAZHNOVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the sympathoadrenal system in renal hypertension.  
(MIRA 15:8)  
Klin.med. 40 no.5:85-91 '62.

1. Iz tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii (zav. -  
dotsent E.M. Kogan) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.  
(HYPERTENSION) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)  
(ADRENAL GLANDS)

SMAZHOVA, N.A.; GAS. ARYAN, S.A. (Moskva)

Changes in the sympathetic-adrenal system in experimental renal hypertension. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.6:50-53  
N.D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratori (zav. -  
doktoren E.M. Kogar) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. ..  
prof. G.Ye. Ostrovskoy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo insti-  
tuta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

SMAZHOVA, N.A.

Changes in the content of pressor amines in the blood and  
arterial pressure under the influence of reserpine. Pat.  
fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.6:48-52 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya II  
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova i TSentral'-  
naya klinicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta skoroy pomoshchi  
imeni Sklifosovskogo, Moskva.

KOGAN, E.M.; CHAMBERVA, N.A.; TROFIMOV, V.V.

Respiration, aerobic and anaerobic glycolysis in the intact  
and denervated lung tissue of rats. Sov. Zh. Fiz. Kh. Med.  
nauki 17 no.10:65-73 O '61. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya i  
kafedra gistolozii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta im. N.I. Pirogova, Moscow.

POCHINOK, V.Ya.; MARENETS, M.S.; SMAZHAYA-IL'INA, Ye.D.

Triazenes as reagents in analytical chemistry. Part 1. Synthesis  
of oxytriazenes and triazenes. Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.2:179-192 '53.  
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy  
khimii. (Triazene) (Chemical tests and reagents)

*Smaznaya-Il'ina, Ye.*

USSR/Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 17/24

Authors : Kiprianov, A. I., and Smaznaya-Il'ina, Ye. D.

Title : 2-Nitromethylbenzthiazole

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 245-248, 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of 2-nitromethylbenzthiazole during the reaction of nitro-acetic ester with o-aminothiophenol is described. The structure of the 2-nitromethylbenzthiazole was determined by its absorption curve and by the alkaline melting of its methyl derivative. Other sodium salt, acetyl and benzoyl derivatives of the thiazole are listed. Six references: 1 USA, 3 USSR and 2 German (1894-1953). Diagram.

Institution : The Kiev State University, Faculty of Organ. Chem.

Submitted : October 21, 1954

Smaznaya - Il'ina, Ye. D.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 9/29

Authors : Kiprianov, A. I.; Smaznaya-Il'ina, Ye. D.; and Uyadyusha, G. G.

Title : Acyl derivatives of 2-aminomethylbenzthiazole

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/6, 726-731, Dec 1955

Abstract : The synthesis of ten acyl derivatives of 2-aminomethylbenzthiazole as well as 2-benzthiazolylmethyl-urea and symmetrical bis-(2-benzthiazolylmethyl)-urea is described. From six of the 2-aminomethylbenzthiazole acyl derivatives the authors obtained thiacyanobocyanines (dyes) having acylamino groups in positions 8 and 10. Exposure to alkaline effect irreversibly transforms the acyl derivatives into yellow color products of hitherto unexplained structure. Three USSR references (1946-1953). Table.

Institution : Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko, Faculty of Organ. Chem.

Submitted : May 20, 1955

43993

S/073/62/028/009/006/011  
A057/A126

5.3610

AUTHORS: Sych, Ye. D., Smaznaya-II'ina, Ye. D.

TITLE: Thiazole cyanines. XI. Synthesis of thiazole cyanines from thiazole derivatives with heterocyclic radicals as substitutes

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 9, 1962, 1087 - 1095

TEXT: The present work was carried out at the Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UGSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry AS UkrSSR). New derivatives of thiazole were synthesized with heterocyclic radicals as substitutes in the 4- and 5-position of the thiazole ring. The substitutes were  $\alpha$ -furyl,  $\alpha$ -benzofuryl,  $\alpha$ -thienyl, and  $\beta$ -thionaphthetyl. From the quaternary salts of the obtained bases the corresponding merocyanines, rhodacyanines, monomethine- and trimethine-cyanines were synthesized and the absorption maxima of the alcoholic solutions of these dyes determined. It was observed that heterocyclic radicals effect a greater bathochromic shift than aromatic radicals. The intensive colour of 5,5'-di-( $\beta$ -thionaphthetyl)-thiazole-carbocyanine is stipulated by steric hindrance in 5-( $\beta$ -thionaphthetyl)-thiazole. The monomethinecyanines were synthesized. ✓

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Thiazole cyanines. XI. Synthesis of...

S/073/62/028/009/006/011  
A057/A126

dyestuffs are presented in tables.. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1961

Card 3/3

S/079/63/033/001/005/023  
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Sych, Ye. D. and Smaznaya-Il'ina, Ye. D.

TITLE: Thiazolecyanines. X. Cyanine dyes from 2-methyl-4-styryl- and 2-methyl-5-styryl thiazoles

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 74-79

TEXT: Iodomethyl styryl ketone (I) prepared by treating 4-phenyl-1,3,4-tribromobutanone-2 in acetone with NaI, was reacted with thioacetamide to give 2-methyl-4-styrylthiazole (A), with a m.p. of 61°C. The vigorous initial reaction of I and thioacetamide was controlled by cooling, and the mixture was then heated for 15 min to 100°C; conc. HCl and benzene were then added and the hydrochloride of A was filtered off, washed and recrystallized. A was then liberated with ammonia. 2-methyl-5-styrylthiazole (B) melting at 124°C, was synthesized by reacting at 130°C, P<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub> with ω-acetamino-methyl styryl ketone (obtained by forming the urotropin complex of I, boiling it with MeOH/HCl, and acetylating the aminomethyl styryl

Card 1/2

SYCH, Ye. D.; SVAZHAYA-IL'INA, Ye. D.

Thiazolocyanines. Part 10: Cyanine dyes from 2-methyl-4-styryl- and 2-methyl-5-styrylthiazoles. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:74-79 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.

(Cyanine dyes) (Thiazole) (Styrene)

**POLAND**

STASZEK, prof., Drug Form Laboratory (Pracownia Formy Staszek), Institute of Antibiotics (Instytut Antybiotykow) in Leliv, Institute of Antibiotics (Instytut Antybiotykow) in Warsaw.

"Release of nystatin from ointment bases."

Warsaw, Farmacia Polonica, Vol. 13, No. 9, 10 May 63, pp. 134-139.

**Abstract:** Since the effectiveness of an ointment containing antibiotics depends upon the ease with which it is released from the ointment into the body, the author undertook a study of this phenomenon, using nystatin as the antibiotic and various bases employed in making ointments. He describes his procedure and tabulates the results obtained. He found that of 15 tested ointment bases, polyethylene-glycol bases were best, particularly with the addition of propyl glycol. Addition of liquid paraffin slows, whereas addition of Tweens hastens diffusion of the nystatin. Of carbohydrate bases, test appears eucerine with the addition of 5 percent of a Tween. There are 3 USA references.

1/1

Controlling dropping of ovaries in cotton plants by intervarietal crossing. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 1 no.2:205-210 '48. (MLB 9:8)

1. Institut zemledeliya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.  
(COTTON BREEDING)

SMBATYAN, A.T.

Possibility of the utilization as organic fertilizers of some bottom soils of Lake Sevan rich in organic fertilizers. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 2 no.6:551-556 '49. (MLR 9:8)

1. Institut zemledeliya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Sevan Basin--Soils) (Fertilizers and manures)

SMBATYAN, A.T.

Raising forage plants as a postharvest crop in piedmont regions of  
the Republic. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki. 4 no.3:289-292  
'51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut polevogo i lugovogo kormodobyvaniya Ministerstva sel'-  
skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Armenia--Forage plants)

SMBATYAN, A.T.; SAAKYAN, T.B.

Annual forage plants and prospects for growing them in Armenia.  
Izv. Akad. SSSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki. 5 no.8:35-47 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut polevogo i lugevogo kormodobycheniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.  
(Armenia--Forage plants)

SMBATYAN, A. T.

5747. Organizatsiya zelenogo konveyera v kolkhozakh araratskoy ravniny. Yerevan,  
Aype trat. 1954. 80 s. s ill. 20sm. 2,000 ekz. 90 k-Na arm. yaz.- (55-680)  
636.084.22 f 633.2/4 (47.925)

SO: Knizhnaya, Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

COUNTRY : USSR M  
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals.  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104653  
 AUTHOR : Smbatyan, A. T.  
 INST. : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal \*)  
 TITLE : On the Study of Agricultural Technique for the Cultivation  
          of Corn in the Mountainous Environment of Armenian SSR.  
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Arm. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii,  
              1957, 2. 291-303  
 ABSTRACT : Results of the studies of agricultural technique for corn  
          in five basic soil-climatic zones of Armenian SSR in  
          1955-1956. Experiments were conducted in kolkhozes at  
          three points in the mountain-steppe zone (in Martuninskiy  
          Experimental Field) with irrigation, and in meadow-steppe  
          zone with dry farming (in Kalininskiy Experimental Field).  
          In addition to the experiments with different agricultural  
          techniques, also carried out in all the zones were the var-  
          ety trials of the selected introduced varieties and of  
          local populations. In all the zones of the Republic, ex-  
          cept the high mountain regions and the rainfed soils of the  
          \*) Husbandry and Veterinary Science

Card: 1/2

ORIG. PUB. :  
 ABSTRACT : foothill-arid steppe zone, corn produces normal yields of  
          bars and "08/25/2000" from the varieties and popula- CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0"  
          tions. Izhevanskaya krasnaya, flinty, intermediate maturity, and Alaverdskaya belaya, flinty population of  
          intermediate maturity, are of special interest. Ye. I. Saks

Card: 2/2

35

SMBATYAN

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. M  
          Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 34729

Author : Avetisyan, Smbatyan.  
 Inst : Not given  
 Title : Physiological Methods for the Determination of  
          Irrigation Periods for Cotton Plants.

Orig Pub : Niyastani kolnecakan, 1957, No 5, 45-46.

SMBATYAN, A.T.

Principles and methods of the organization of forage crop  
rotation on collective farms of the Ararat Plain. Trudy Arm.  
nauch.-issl. inst.zhiv. i vet. 4:203-209 '60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Ararat region--Rotation of crops) (Forage plants)

SMBATYAN, A. Ye.

6819. Smbatyan, A. Ye. Afrotekhnika lesnykh kul'tur. Yerevan,  
aypetrat, 1954. 236, (15) s. s. ill. ; 6 v. ill. 20 sm. 2.000 ekz.  
3 r. 95 k. V per.-lla arm. yaz.-(55-2495) 634.95 (47.925)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

SIBATYAN, A. Ye.

SIBATYAN, A. Ye.: "The natural conditions in the basin of the  
Geiar River and the Dzhrvezh depression, and reclamation meas-  
ures in the struggle against erosive floods and to protect the  
city of Yerevan from inundation". Yerevan, 1955. Min Higher Edu-  
cation USSR. Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst.  
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

AVETISYAN, A.D.; SIBATYAN, R.S.

Effect of the water balance of soil and plant on the susceptibility  
of cotton to wilt. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 15 no.1:59-68 Ja '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut zemledeliya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy  
SSR. , (COTTON WILT) (SOIL MOISTURE)

AVETISYAN, A.I.; AMPATYAN, M.S.

Physiological methods of the regulation of corn irrigation.  
Izv. AN Arm. SSSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.4:30-36 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

I. Institut zemledel'stva Ar'menskoy SSR.

AVETISYAN, A.B.; SMBATYAN, M.V.

Some physiological characteristics of corn plants. Sov. AN Arm. SSR.  
Biol. nauki 17 no.10:21-28 1972. (MFA 18:8)

1. Institut zemledeliya ArmSSR.

SMBATYAN, S. P. S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Operative treatment of congenital dislocations of the hip in children and teen-agers." Yer- evan, 1960. 15 pp; (Crimean State Medical Inst im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 166)

SMEBOV, N.S.

Continuous 26 week treatment of primary and secondary syphilis.  
Vest. vener. no.5:35-37 Sept-Oct 1950. (CLML 20;1)

1. Candidate Medical Corps N. S. Zhuk-Kogan, N. M. Bludova [of the Central Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences N. M. Turanov)], A. I. Pustovaya, A. I. Tunguskova, Z. I. Kiseleva [of First Moscow Skin-Venereological Dispensary (Director K. A. Vinogradova)], S. M. Kriger, R. D. Tsivkina, Z. A. Lashakova, T. A. Saf'yanova [of the Amalgamated Polyclinic of the Ministry of Ways of Communication (Head — V. B. Gutkin)], Senior Scientific Associate D. P. Khaymovskiy, Scientific Associate N. O. Netsetsekaya and N. T. Tursunov [of Uzbekistan Skin-Venereological Institute (Director -- Docent V. N. Matveyev)]

MELICHAR, M.; CHALABAIA, M.; KHAL, J.; MALY, J.; PRCECHTEL, M.; RUSEK, V.; SMECKA,  
V.; SOLICH, J.; SANDA, M.; ZACEK, H.

Working schedule for pharmacy students in 1952. Cesk. farm. 1 no.10:  
605-612 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Department of Galenic Pharmacy of Masaryk University, Brno.

MELICHAR, M.; SMECKA, V.; ZACEK, H.

Use of domestic bentonite in preparation of Galenic and other drugs.  
I. Study of primary substances. Cesk. farm. 2 no.7-8:236-240 Aug 1953.  
(CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Institute of Galenic Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Faculty  
in Brno.

SMECKA, Vladimir (Ph Mr)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Schulung der Apothekenhalferinnen in der CSR (Bruenn/CSR, Trida Obraucu Miru 10)

SO: Die Pharmazie, Dec 1955, Unclassified.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Application. Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics. E-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 4428C.

Author : Smecka Vladimir, Leubova Jaroslava.

Inst :

Title : Pharmacy in Great Britain.

Orig Pub: Farmacia (Ceskosl.), 1957, 26, No 8, 239-247.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0"

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/ (1)

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, Vol XXX, No 4, 1961, pp 97-103.

Data: "Pharmaceutics in the Albanian People's Republic."

Authors: SMECKA, V.  
SOLICH, J.

J o J 670 901643

SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

(4)

Affiliation:

Source: Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, Vol XXX, No 5, 1961, pp 151-156.

Data: "Aesthetic aspects of Pharmacies."

Authors: Gilwann, M., Chair of Industrial Buildings, FS /presumably Fakulta stavebni; Faculty of Building/, Institute of Technology (Katedra prumyslovych staveb FS Vysoka učeni technicke), Brno.

SMECKA, V., Chair of Pharmacy "management, PF /Farmaceuticka fakulta Faculty of Pharmacy/, Comenius University (Katedra lekarenskeho provozu FF Komenskeho university), Bratislava

070 901643

206

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SMECKA, V.

Chair of Pharmaceutical Work of the Pharmaceutical Faculty  
UK (Katedra farmaceutickeho provozu farmaceuticke  
fakulty UK), Bratislava

Bratislava, Pharmaceuticky obzor, No 5, 1963, pp 207-218

"Study of the Expedition of Work in Apothecaries I."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SMECKA, V.

Chair of Pharmaceutical Work of the Pharmaceutical Faculty  
of UK (Katedra farmaceutického provozu Farmaceuticke  
fakulty UK), Bratislava

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 6, 1963, pp 263-276

"Study on the Expedition of Work in Apothecaries II."

SMLCKA, V., doc. PhMr. CSc., Moskovska 7, Brno 14

Review of activities in the construction and technical development  
of pharmacies in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. farm. 14 no.6:269-273 Ag '65.

1. Farmaceuticka fakulta Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SIECKA, V.; ROZCOVVA, L.

Chair of Pharmaceutical Supply, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University (Katedra farmaceutickeho provozu FaFUK [Fakultet Farmacie Universita Komenskeho]), Bratislava (for both)

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 1, January 1966, pp 25-30

"Consideration of the possibilities for use of distribution automats in pharmaceutical practice."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SMECKA, V.; KOZKOVCOVA, L.

Dept. of Pharmaceutical Supply, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius Univ.  
(Katedra farmaceutickeho provozu farmaceuticke fakulty University  
Komenskeho), Bratislava (for both)

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 11 [November] 1966, 505-513

"Study of dispensing in pharmacies. Part 6: Working area."

JOVANOVIC, Branislav; BRNDUSIC, Zivojin; VUKICEVIC, Prerag; SMEDEREVAC,  
Nenad

A case of hemangioma of the bone and soft tissues. Srpski arh. celok.  
lek. 89 no.11:1363-1365 N '61.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu  
Upravnik: prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic.

(HEMANGIOMA case reports) (BONE AND BONES neopl)

SHEJKAL, A.

Fast method for determining the proper condenser for an asynchronous motor. p. 395.

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo energetiky a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro energetiku pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

Monthly list of European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959. Unclassified.

12742, 10.

Models of compensation of idle current. p. 361.

Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955  
ELEKTROTECHNICKÝ ČASOPIS  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

43040  
S/194/62/000/010/083/084  
A055/A126

6474

AUTHOR: Smejkal, Alois

TITLE: Connection method for the noise generator probe

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962,  
141, abstract 10-7-282k P (Czech. pat., cl. 21a<sup>4</sup>, 71, no. 98247, Ja-  
nuary 15, 1961)

TEXT: The invention concerns a generator in which is used a noise diode placed in the probe and having two anode caps. The proposed method permits of eliminating the necessity of using a special choke for the compensation of spurious capacitances; it also permits of equalizing the response within a wider frequency band. The distinctive feature of the method is that one of the anode caps is connected to the probe envelope through the load impedance, whereas the other anode cap is connected to the noise-generator output, so that the inductance of the anode circuits and the capacitance anode-cathode form a filter for equalizing the frequency response of the noise generator.

O.S. 1X

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ANICHAL, V.

"Remelting of low-grade sugar."

LISTY CUKROVARNICKE, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 4, April 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accisions (LAI), Lc, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

*SAC/TKAL/E*

Effect of interrupted aeration on chlorotetracycline production. V. Matědová, M. Mudrochová, J. Nečasová, and P. Šenkelář (Výzk. dlej. antibiotik, Rostotoly u Prahy, Československo) Zprávy 27, 27-34 (1955).—The influence of interrupted aeration in both lab. and tank fermentation was studied during the submerged fermentation of chlortetracycline (I). *Streptomyces aureofaciens* growing in the medium of Van Dijken and De Somer (C.A. 47, 1774) was used. Aeration was interrupted during the first 30 hrs. (total fermentation time 120 hrs.). The ratio of the aeration time to time of interruptions is of fundamental importance in the final results; when this ratio was 1:1-11:1, the av. yield of I was only 14%, but in the reverse ratio (longer time of interruptions) the yield was 72% against the controls. The aeration time of single interruptions in the proportions mentioned was 6-120 min. When reducing the time of aeration to 1 min, no effect on production of I was observed. K. Nečasová (3)

STRAUSS, J.; SMOJHAL, F.

Persistence of ornithosis virus in studies on its resistance to penicillin and chlortetracycline (aureomycoin) in white mice. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.2:73-83 Mar 59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, Vyzkumny ustav antibiotik v Roztokach u Praha. J.S. Praha 12, Srobarova 48.

(ORNITHOSIS, exper.  
eff. of chlortetracycline with penicillin in white mice  
(Cz))

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, effects,  
on exper. ornithosis in white mice with penicillin (Cz))

(PENICILLIN, effects,  
on exper. ornithosis in white mice, with chlortetracycline (Cz))

SMEJKAL, F.

Antiphage antibiotics and their relation to antiviral activity from  
the point of view of the screening of Actinomycetes. Folia microbiol  
5 no.2:111-115 Mr '60.  
(EEAI 9:7)

1. Institute of Antibiotic Research, Roztoky near Prague.  
(ANTIBIOTICS)  
(VIRUSES)  
(ACTINOMYCETES)

MALKOVA, D.; SHMEYKAL, F. [Sme'jkal, F.]; CHERVINKA, F. [Cervinka, F.]

Establishment of the lymphotropic effect of neolymphin in mice.  
Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:44-48 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Voyennyi institut gigiyeny, epidemiologii i mikrobiologii,  
Praga, Issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Roztoki pod  
Pragoy i Mikrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta klinicheskoy  
i eksperimental'noy khirurgii, Praga.  
(NEOMYCIN) (LYMPHATICS)

MALKOVA, Doubravka; SMEJKAL, F.; CERVINKA, F.

Determination of the lymphotropic effect of neolymphin in mice.  
Folia microbiol 6 no.1:40-43. '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology,  
Prague(for Malkova). 2. Institute of Antibiotics, Rostoky near  
Prague(for Smejkal) 3. Microbiology Laboratory of the Institute  
for Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Prague(for Cervinka)  
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM) (ANTIBIOTICS) (NEOMYCIN)  
(SODIUM METHACRYLATE)

MALKOVA, Doubravka; SMEJKAL, F.

The role of the lymphatic system in the development of experimental ornithosis in mice after intranasal and intraplantar infection, in relation to the use of lymphotropic antibiotics. Folia microbiol 6 no.3:151-156 '61. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology, Prague(for Malkova)and 2.Institute of Antibiotics, Rozteky near Prague(for Smejkal)  
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM) (ORNITHOSIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

STRAUSS, J.; SMEJKAL, F.; VONDRACEK, V.; KOZUSNIK, Z.

Adding chlortetracycline in the feeds of ducks suffering by  
a latent ornithosis. Veterinarni medicina 6 no.10:807-812  
O '61.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha; Vyzkumný učeb-  
ník, Roztoky u Prahy; Okresní hygienicko-epidemiologická  
stanice, Vysočina; Veterinární oddělení zemědělského  
odboru rady Okresního národního výboru, Vysočina.

SMJKAL, F.; SORM, F.

The effect of 6-azauracil, riboside against vaccinia virus in rabbits. Acta virol. 6 no.3:282 My '62.

1. Research Institute of Antibiotics, Roztoky near Prague, and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.  
(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES pharmacol) (VACCINIA exper)

MALKOVA, D.; SMEJKAL, F.

Effect of the tetracycline derivative TC-RL-5 on ornithosis virus in  
the lymphatic system. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng] 6 no.4:357-363 Jl '62.

1. Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague,  
and Research Institute of Antibiotics, Roztoky near Prague.

(TETRACYCLINE related cpds)  
(MIYAGAWONELLA pharmacology)  
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM virology)

SMEJKAL, F.; GUT, J.; SORM, F.

The effect of N-methyl-, Thio-, and methylmercaptoderivatives of  
6-azauracil on vaccinia virus in vitro. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng] 6  
no.4:364-371 Jl '62.

1. Research Institute of Antibiotics, Roztoky near Prague, and Institute  
of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Prague.

(URACIL related cpds) (VACCINIA virology)

SMAJKUL, F.

Laboratory tests with 2 anti-influenzal preparations - flumidin and  
injectio bupleuri (Chai-hu). Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.45:1348-1353 9  
N '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav antibiotik, Roztoky u Prahy, prednosta reditel doc.  
inz. M. Herold, DrSc.  
(INFLUENZA) (GUANIDINES) (SCOPOLAMINE) (ANTIBIRAL AGENTS)

L 13214-66 EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP6006102

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0320/0321

33

AUTHOR: Waitzova, D.; Kyncl, F.; Kral, Z.; Smejkal, F.

B

ORG: Research Institute for Antibiotics, Roztoky (Vyzkumny ustav antibiotik)

TITLE: Effect of changes in the acid-base balance on nephrotoxicity of neomycin  
[This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 28 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 320-321

TOPIC TAGS: acid base equilibrium, rat, antibiotic, neomycin, pathology, toxicology, urology

ABSTRACT: Acidosis brought on by administration of ammonium chloride reduced urinary concentration of neomycin in rats to 367 units per ml, whereas in control rats and those given nothing but sodium carbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ), the concentration was 834 to 837 units per ml. Neither acidification or alkalization prevented the nephrotoxic histopathologic effect of this antibiotic. [JPBS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

jpn

Card 1/1

SMEJKAL, J.

Project of a large reinforced-concrete bridge erected without the use of supports,  
p. 36.

INZENYRSKE STAVBY. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 9, Sept. 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) Lc. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960  
Uncl.

SMEJKAL, J.

Prestressed concrete in bridge construction.  
(Conclusion) p. 130. SILNICE. (Ministerstvo dopravy)  
Praha. Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1955.

SOURCE:

East European Accessions List, (East European  
Accessions List, (EEAL, Library of Congress Vol.  
5, no. 12, December 1956.

SMEJKAL, Jiri, inz.

Standardization of the size and construction of industrial buildings in the Soviet Union and the construction elements connected therewith. Poz stavby 11 no.11:616-617 '63.

KONIK, V.; SMEJKAL, J.; CELERYN, Z.

Chromatographic separation of liquid products obtained by the  
Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. Prace Ust paliv vol. 7:233-245 '64.

SMEJKAL, J.

SMEJKAL, J.; FARKAS, J.

CS.R

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Science, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, 1963  
pp 481-486

"Stereoisometric Transformations of 2-Substituted Cyclopropanecarboxylic  
Acids"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SMEJKAL, J; FARKAS, J.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (fc, bth)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 6, 1963, pp 1557-1567

"Hydrogenolytic Cleavage of Cyclopropane Ring in the Series  
of Substituted Cyclopropane Carboxylic Acids."

SMEJKAL, J.; FARKAS, J.

Anomalous course of elimination reactions in the series of  
phenylcyclopropane derivatives. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.2:404-410  
F '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

SMEJKAL, J.; FARKAS, J.

Stereoisomeric transformations of 2-substituted  
cyclopropanecarboxylic acids. Coll Cz Chem 28  
no.2:481-486 F '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

SMEJKAL, J.; FARKAS, J.

Derivatives of 1-desoxy-D-psicose. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 5:  
1345-1347 My '63.

1. Institut fur organische Chemie und Biochemie, Tschechoslowa-  
kische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

SMEJKAL, J.; FARKAS, J.

Hydrogenolytic cleavage of cyclopropane ring in the series  
of substituted cyclopropane carboxylic acids. Coll Cz Chem  
28 no.6:1557-1568 Je '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,  
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

TRAKHTIKI, V.; SNEJKAL, J.; Soudl, F.

Nitrogenated compounds and their analogues. Pt. 10. Csl. Gz  
Chem. Zprav. 1978, 79c-1738 - 11 - 16a.

C. Institute of Technology of Drugs, Division of Pharmaceutics,  
Section of Medicine, Leda, and Institute of Organic Chemistry and  
Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

...; Hora, J.; Šimáček, J.

The Harman's constants for the cyclohexyl group; p- and m-substituted benzoic acids. Coll. Czech. Chem. Soc. 29 no. 12:2076-2085 1964.

J. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. J. Editorial Board member, "Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications" (for Jonast).

SNEJKAL, J.

"Measuring antenna gain; survey of methods used." p. 303

SDELOVACI TECHNIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 2, No. 10, Oct., 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ETAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959  
Unclassified

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Radiophysics

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9974

Author : Smejkal, Jaromir

Inst : Not given

Title : Concerning the Problem of Elliptic Polarization

Orig Pub : Slaboproudi obzor, 1956, 17, No 7, 362-367

Abstract : Elliptic polarization is the most general form of polarization of electromagnetic waves. Mathematically it can be expressed in several manners, which however are not quite clear. In this article elliptical polarization is described with the aid of matrix calculus, which in this case results in considerable clarity and facilitates the calculations considerably. Bibliography, 12 titles.

Card : 1/1

S/194/62/000/007/033/160  
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Smejkal, Jaromír, and Tvrďák, Václav

TITLE: Inductive indicator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,  
no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-43 sh. (Czech. pat. cl. 21 g,  
30/10; 21 c, 40/01, no. 97224, Nov. 15, 1960)

TEXT: The object of the patent is an inductive indicator for the detection of metallic and ferromagnetic bodies. The indicator is a transformer with an open magnetic circuit. To increase sensitivity, a compensation-type measurement method is introduced. Close to the gap of the magnetic circuit is situated a compensation core with a compensation winding connected in series with the secondary winding of the transformer, so that the emf's induced by the primary winding in the secondary and compensation windings are subtracted. The number of turns of the secondary and compensation windings are so chosen that in the absence of metallic bodies the resulting emf is close or equal to zero. When a metallic body is present, the reluctance of the magnetic circuit of the secondary winding is

Card 1/2

S/194/62/000/010/027/084  
A154/A126

AUTHORS: Jiří, Erhart, Rezníček, Jaroslav, Šmejkal, Jan

TITLE: A control system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962,  
65, abstract 10-2-130g (Czech. pat., cl. 21c, 46/51, no. 100012,  
June 15, 1961)

TEXT: The patented system differs from others by the fact that 2 amplifiers are connected in parallel between the controller sensor and the electric servomotor. The output signals of the amplifiers are also fed in parallel to the servomotor to control it. One of the amplifiers is for rough control, the other is for fine control. The output of the first amplifier has capacitive or inductive coupling with the input of the second. There are 2 figures.

Ye.G.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

DADAK, Vojtech; SEITL, Jaromir; SNEJKAL, Karel

By products in aromatic nitration. Part 1: Isolation and identification of acidic byproducts in toluene nitration to mononitrotoluene. Chem prum 12 no.2:69-73 F '62.

1. Vychododeske chemicke zavody Synthesia, n.p., Semtin.

ACCESSION NR: AP3000077

oxide columns and identification by paper chromatography. From identified substances 2, 3-dinitro-p-cresol and 2, 5-dinitro-p-cresol and 2,6-dinitro-p-cresol are active as herbicides against grassy weeds. Non-selective herbicide activity is shown by 4, 6-dinitro-p-cresol, 2, 3- and 2, 5-dinitrophenols, and 2, 4, 6-trinitrophenol. 2, 6-dinitro-4-chlorophenol and 2, 4-dinitro-6-chlorophenol seem promising as fungicides. The relationship between the yields of nitroderivatives and hydroxyderivatives of the various aromatic hydrocarbons tested are shown in Table 1., of the Enclosure. "The authors wish to express their thanks to the following: J. Hejlik, for the spectral analyses; J. Havetka, for the titanometric determination of the nitro groups; and Z. Horak, for checking the purity of the initial materials, by means of gas chromatography." Orig. art. has 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VCHZ Synthesia n.p.; Vyzkumny ustav prumyslove chemie  
(Research Institute of Industrial Chemistry) Semtin

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ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NR REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 013

Card 2/3

DADAK, Vojtech; HROMADKOVA, Emilie; SMEJKAL, Karel

By-products in aromatic nitration. Pt. 4. Chem prum 13  
no. 12: 629-634 D '63.

1. Vychedoceske chemicke zavody Synthesia, n.p., Semtin.

SMEJKAL, Miroslav

Cooperation of railroads with the north Bohemian lignite  
basin mines. Zel dop tech 11 no.8:236-237 '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0

SMEJKAL, Miroslav

Are promises mistakes? Zel dop tech 11 no.101290-291 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651420011-0"

SMEJKAL, Miroslav

Lesson from the Ceska Trebova railroad junction. Zel dop  
tech 11 no. 12: 352 -353 '63.

SMEJKAL, M.

Notes on the habitat of some rare plants in Czechoslovakia. p. 267.

OCHRANA PRIRODY. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 9, Nov. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

Prague, Czechoslovakia

Note for From the frontier. p. 13

(U.S. Government Security Information - do not copy) Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1956

Prague, Czechoslovakia

Source: West European List 'A' (U) Library of  
Congress, Vol. 6, p. 1, January 1957

SMEJKAL, M.

"In an unusual occupation." p. 70.

ZEMĚDĚLICKÉ. (Ministerstvo dopravy). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 3, Mar.  
1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,  
August 1959.  
Unclu.

SMEJKAL, Ota, MUDr. asistent kliniky

Dermal fistula caused by the third upper molar. Cesk. stomat. no.1:  
24-26 Feb 55.

1. Ze stomatol. klin. v Plani, predn. doc. Dr. Josef Svejda  
(FACE, fistula  
caused by third upper molar follicular cyst)  
(FISTULA  
face, caused by upper molar follicular cyst)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 9/8 Neurology Aug 56

3233. ŠMEJKAL O. Stomatol. Klin., Plzn. "O léčení neuralgie trojklaného nervu." Treatment of trigeminal neuralgia ČSL STOMATOL. 1955, 6 (256-261)

Repeated novocaine infiltration of the trigeminal branches were applied to 16 patients, in 13 the results were favourable. Other therapeutic possibilities are briefly mentioned.

Hennér - Prague

~~Novo Brdo~~ 5.  
Manganese-iron oxidized ores in the lead-zinc deposits  
of Novo Brdo (in Serbia), Strahinja Sremska and Prizren  
Drđić (Zavod geol. geofiz. i hidrogeol., Beograd,  
Yugoslavia). Teksnička (Belgrade) 14, 224-7 (1959).—Min-  
eralogic and chem. investigations indicate that the Mn and  
Fe oxidized ores in Novo Brdo and Prizren Pd and Zn de-  
posits, estd. to 1 million tons, were formed by transforma-  
tion of Mn siderite into pyrrhotite and by further oxidation  
of the latter. They contain on the av. Mn 26.55, Fe 15.19,  
Zn 2.28, Pb 0.50, S 0.18, Cu 0.11, Sb 0.10, P 0.06, As 0.26,  
SiO<sub>2</sub> 18.33, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.22, BaO 0.48, CaO 0.72, MgO 0.62, and  
loss on ignition 19.20%. N. Pavlović.

GLJ  
y,

82

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